SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

NUMB. 1799. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1770.

CHARLES-TOWN.

IN consequence of a notification delivered out upon the 16th of *January* last, to the Merchants, and all others *concerned* or *connected* with trade in BOSTON, to meet at Faneuil-Hall the next day, "to consider of some *legal* and *spirited* measures "to prevent the non-importation agreement be- "ing rendered abortive," there was a very numerous meeting at said hall on the 17th, and WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq; chosen moderator. The special reason for calling the said meeting was then explained, by the *Committee of Inspection*; which was, that *some* of those persons, who had *formerly* refused to come into the agreement, and imported as usual, but after divers conferences with the body of merchants, had ALL (except *John Barnard*, *John Mein*, and *M'Masters*, & Co.) consented to have their goods stored under the care of that committee, had *violated* their contracts; some by removing their goods, others by declaring their intentions to sell, and others by actually selling. This was the occasion of the meetings; and as that town subsists by trade, and consequently every inhabitant might be considered as connected with it; but more especially, as the *rights* and *liberties* of the *present* and *future generations* depended upon the MERCHANTS being *properly supported*, in their generous *self denying* and *patriotic agreement*; the assembly was one of the largest and most respectable that had ever appeared in the hall. The several agreements being then read, and the *violators* particularly pointed out, a question was called for and put, "Whether they "had severally been guilty of the violations wherewith they "stood charged," and it passed *unanimously* in the *affirmative*: Upon which the committee of inspection again waited upon some, and the whole body upon others; but to so little effect, that there was an adjournment of the meeting to the next day.

The assembly accordingly met the 18th, when it was *unanimously* voted, That "the violators had, by their unjustifiable "and pernicious conduct, forfeited all confidence, esteem, and "favour, from the merchants, and others their fellow-citizens "and countrymen, &c." that the whole body should forthwith, in an *orderly* and *peaceable* manner, repair to their several stores and houses; and that Mr. William Molineux, do, in the name of the body, demand of them, and each of them, in the following words, viz.

SIR,

THE body of merchants and traders of this town, at their present meeting, have had before them a report of their committee, wherein it appears, to the satisfaction of all, that you have violated your solemn and voluntary agreement: It is therefore the determination of this body, no longer to confide in your honour, but peremptorily to demand of you, and accordingly, in their name, I now peremptorily demand of you, the immediate delivery of all such goods as you have heretofore agreed should be stored; to be deposited in the care of the committee of inspection, and by them kept with equal safety as their own, until a general importation may take place, in consequence of orders transmitted since the 1st of January instant, agreeable to the contract.—Your decisive answer is immediately expected.

And the meeting at the Hall was adjourned to the next day, when the proceedings were to be reported, and not before.

Mr. *Molineux* having accordingly reported on the 19th; the assembly, which was more numerous and respectable than at any preceding meeting, was again adjourned, to Tuesday the 23d; on purpose to give time to *such* as had *acted imprudently*, to alter their conduct, and quiet the minds of the people.

On the 23d the assembly met again, according to adjournment. The first thing then done was, to read a letter from a gentlemen of character in *Philadelphia*; which was so highly approved of, that an unanimous vote passed, for publishing extracts therefrom, in the several news-papers, which are as follow:

SIR, Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1769.

I Would not willingly be troublesome with my letters, but as you seem desirous I should write, and as it may give you some satisfaction to know the steps we are taking in the GREAT CAUSE OF LIBERTY, I shall continue to write as often as any thing worthy of notice occurs, until I know it is disagreeable. From the time our merchants and traders entered into the non-importation agreement, the committee has laboured to engage their neighbours to concur in the same measure: For unless it was general, they all knew there was little ground to hope it would have the desired effect *Maryland*, when applied to, entered into the association, though they left themselves at liberty to import a much greater number of articles than we had done. *Virginia*, and the provinces at southward, pursued the same plan. However, their association had this good effect, that it excluded a great number of articles which are *mere luxuries*, confined their importations from Britain to the necessaries of life, and thereby answered the purpose of a *sumptuary* law; at the same time it served to shew the ministry and people of Great-Britain, that ALL the colonies had *the same* ideas of liberty: That ALL were *equally* affected by the revenue laws: And that *nothing* but a REPEAL of them could restore trade to its antient channel. The colony of *Rhode-Island* still stood out: But ——— "We forwarded a letter to Rhode-Island, expressing our disapprobation of their conduct; shewing the necessity of UNION, and informing them of the effects that would follow their refusal to concur with the neighbouring colonies. *Providence* had some time before adopted the non-importation agreement. *Newport* now agreed to come into it, reserving to themselves a liberty of receiving and selling all the goods that should arrive before the first of January. *New-York* was not satisfied, unless the goods which should arrive were put in store. Upon this we wrote a second letter to Newport."——"Soon after we received a letter from a committee which they had chosen, together with a new agreement, which the merchants and traders had entered into, and which was drawn up *correspondent to our desires* in every respect, except with regard to the storing the goods lately arrived; with the strongest assurance of adhering firmly to their agreement, and expressed a *readiness* to concur with us and the neighbouring colonies, in EVERY MEASURE that shall be thought proper, to *secure the liberties of America*."——Thus are the colonies at last HAPPILY UNITED. It now remains for the PATRIOTS to improve this *union* to the best advantage, so as thereby to obtain, if possible, the end of their wishes.

It is to be observed, that the agreements of the merchants are confined to the repeal of the act laying a duty upon tea, paper, glass, and paints: But, will a repeal of this act *re-establish* us in the enjoyment of our *ancient, inherent* RIGHTS? No certainly. The parliament of Great-Britain, by a solemn act, have declared, that they have a right to make laws to bind the colonies, *in all cases whatever*. In the exercise of that right, they may make laws that are *inexpedient*, and from their *inexpediency* repeal them, and still the right remain entire. The ministry have confessed, that the above act is *anti-commercial*, and on *this* principle have expressed a readiness to concur in the repeal of it. Suppose this done, *What have we gained?* Is our property, nay our lives and liberty less at *their* disposal and mercy? TROOPS are quartered among us in time of *profound peace*? and we are *commanded* to furnish them with supplies! *This* I consider as a *double* infraction of our RIGHTS. No man can deny, that the COMMANDING us to furnish the soldiers with necessaries, and *enforcing that command, as they have done, with a suspension of our legislative authority, till we comply*, is levying money upon us WITHOUT OUR CONSENT. A highwayman meets me upon the road, and *orders* me, at the peril of my life, to pay his servant ten pounds; is he less a *robber*, because he has left me the liberty of raising the money the best way I can? But the *very keeping a standing army*, without the *consent* of our legislatures, even though they exacted no supplies for them, I consider as *contrary to the rights of freeborn English subjects*. King Charles the Second, after the restoration, kept about *five thousand* regular troops by his own authority for *guards and garrisons*: King James the Second, *by degrees*, encreased them to no less than THIRTY THOUSAND, all paid from his own civil list. Yet though the civil list was considered as the private property of the King, and though the subject was *not burthened* with the *support* of these troops, the parliament, nevertheless, at the revolution, made it one of the articles of the *bill of rights*, "THAT THE RAISING AND KEEPING A STANDING ARMY WITHIN THE KINGDOM IN A TIME OF PEACE, UNLESS IT BE WITH THE CONSENT OF PARLIAMENT, IS AGAINST LAW." The parliament of Great-Britain, in which we have certainly *no representatives*, are to be considered with regard to America, as the King was with regard to Great-Britain: And the claim now set up, is no more than a revival of those prerogatives, which ARBITRARY MONARCHS formerly asserted to be *inherent in the crown*. In the same light, I view the *Board of Commissioners*, the *Admiralty Courts*, &c. &c. &c."

"You must be sensible, my friend, that the Sons of Liberty, with all their unanimity, with all the countenance and assistance they can afford each other, will have enough to do to *stem the current*. There are in *every* province too many ISSACHARS, who from low, selfish motives are ready "to bow their shoulders to bear and become *servants unto* TRIBUTE:" Some there are, who openly assert the power of parliament; and by arguments endeavour to prove, that our lives, our liberty, and our property, are at the disposal *of those*, in whose election *we* have *no choice*, over whose conduct we have *no controul!* These however, thank GOD, are very few: But there are multitudes, who *pretend* to be friends to liberty, who are continually exciting our *fears*, and attacking our *prudence*, by representing the *danger* and *folly* of our contending with the power of parliament.—Others, from motives of *interest*, are tired with these restrictions of trade. The sacrificing *present* advantages for the sake of securing LIBERTY to their posterity, is *to them* a new and strange mode of proceeding, nor can they reconcile it to their usual way of reasoning, who have been long accustomed to consider the *acquiring property* as the *chief good*, and the *only* means of promoting the interest of themselves, their families, and posterity. ——These sorts of people we find are ever ready to improve every opportunity of obstructing our measures, and of promoting jealousies: For this reason it behoves those who have the interest of their country at heart, to cultivate a good understanding among themselves" *(and we may add, among the colonies.)*

"GOD is my witness, with what purity of intention I have embarked in *this* cause: I was early instructed in the principles of LIBERTY: They are enrolled in my heart: And in *them* I mean to live and die. If the present efforts fail, I shall withdraw from *cities*, where, on the *present* plan of the ministry, I easily perceive they will *first* commence, and seek for *freedom* among the class of *farmers*. And should *slavery* follow me thither——But I forbear——For ere that will happen, I may be numbered with my forefathers. "*In freedom I was born, and in freedom I'll die.*"——Believe me, Sir, to be,

YOUR SINCERE COMPATRIOT.

While the letter was reading, the Sheriff of the county came into the hall, and delivered to the *Moderator*, a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor, which being afterwards read, was in the following words:

SIR, Boston, 23 Jan. 1770.

AS you act in the capacity of moderator of an assembly of people at Faneuil-Hall, I send you a paper herewith, and I expect from you that you forthwith cause it to be read to them.

T. HUTCHINSON.

To WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Esq;*

As it appeared by this letter, that the Moderator was *directed*, by his Honour, to read a paper inclosed, to the people then met; and they looking upon themselves as a *lawful* assembly, convened to transact business of consequence to *themselves*, in a *lawful* manner, and therefore as having a right to continue assembled without interruption; they appointed a committee to peruse the paper, and report upon the expediency of its being read: Which committee reporting that it ought, it was read accordingly, viz.

By the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

To the PEOPLE *assembled at Faneuil-Hall.*

I Should be culpable if I should any longer omit to signify to you my sentiments upon your proceedings. Your assembling together for the purposes for which you profess to be assembled, cannot be justified by any authority or colour of law. Your going from house to house, and making demand of the delivery of property, must strike the people with terror from your great numbers (even if it be admitted that it is not done in a tumultuous manner) and is of very dangerous tendency.

Such of you as are persons of character, reputation, and property, expose yourselves to the consequences of the irregular actions of any of your numbers who have been assembled together, although you may not approve of them, and although it may be out of your power to restrain them.

Therefore, as the representative of his Majesty, who is the father of his people, I must, from a tender regard to your interest, caution you. And as cloathed with authority, derived from his Majesty, I must enjoin and require you, without delay, to seperate and disperse, and to forbear all such unlawful assemblies for the future, as you would avoid those evils to which you may otherwise expose yourselves and your country.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Boston, January 23, 1770.

The consideration of the above paper, involving in it the question of the *continuance* of their meeting, it was calmly considered; and afterwards *unanimously* voted, to proceed in the business of the meeting, and the following return made to the Sheriff, viz.

Mr. Sheriff GREENLEAF;

IT is the unanimous desire of this body, that you inform his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that his address to this body, has been read and attended to, with all the deference and solemnity which the message and the times demand; and it is the unanimous opinion of this body, after serious consideration and debate, that this meeting is warranted by law: And they desire you to inform his Honour, that they are determined to keep consciences void of just offence towards God and towards man.

This matter being ended; the following votes were passed:

WHEREAS in pursuance of a vote on Thursday last, the body lately assembled in this hall, did repair to the houses and places of abode of divers persons who had violated the contract made with the merchants, viz. Thomas *and* Elisha Hutchinson, William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, *and* Nathaniel Rogers; *in consequence whereof, the said* Thomas *and* Elisha Hutchinson, *having first refused to comply with the just demand then made upon them, after more mature consideration, the next day voluntarily agreed to deliver up all the tea remaining unsold by them, and the amount of what they had sold in money, into the hands of* William Phillips, *Esq; which was voted satisfactory, and has since been performed.*

And whereas the above delinquents, William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, *and* Nathaniel Rogers, *did some of them utterly refuse, and all have hitherto delayed to comply with the said demand:*

Therefore voted, That the said *William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor,* and *Nathaniel Rogers,* in thus refusing and delaying to comply with so reasonable and just a demand, have abused the lenity and patience of their fellow-citizens; and have confirmed this body in their opinion, that they are obstinate and inveterate enemies to their country, and subverters of the rights and liberties of this continent: And we think it our indispensible duty to ourselves and posterity, for ever hereafter, to treat them as such, by withholding not only all commercial dealings, but every act and office of common civility: Hoping that they may be for ever frustrated in this and in every other attempt to counterwork the generous intentions of the patriotic merchants of this metropolis, and of all America: And we do fervently wish that all who with us are exerting themselves to maintain and secure the invaluable rights of our country, may refuse to sell to, buy of, or have any intercourse with the said *William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor* and *Nathaniel Rogers,* not only during the present struggle for liberty, but *for ever* hereafter.

Resolved, as the opinion of this body, That the said *William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor,* and *Nathaniel Rogers,* by their perfidy, have discovered a very high disregard to some of the most important moral obligations, and by their obstinate continuance in the breach of a contract of so interesting a nature to the community, have openly opposed themselves to the united sentiments of their countrymen; and as it were, severed themselves from the common wealth.

Whereas it was inserted in the Boston-Chronicle, published by John Mein, & Co. *Yesterday, that an attempt has lately been made to set fire to the house of* William Jackson;

Voted, That the reward of *one hundred dollars* shall be paid by the Moderator, in behalf of this body, to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of this villainy, so that he or they may be legally convicted thereof.

And whereas we apprehend that this base and villainous action was done by an enemy or enemies, to bring disgrace on the friends of liberty, and this country:

Therefore it is further *Voted,* That a sum double to any sum that has been or may be offered, to keep this base design a secret, shall be paid by the Moderator, to the person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of this villainy, and make it legally appear that such sum has been offered to him or them for keeping it secret as aforesaid.

Whereas divers persons who did not enter into the last agreement of the merchants, may have wrote for goods to be shipped, whether the act is repealed or not:

Voted, That the committee of inspection be directed to use their endeavours to discover the owner or owners of such goods upon their arrival, and being thus discovered, we will not sell or buy of, or have any dealings or social intercourse whatever with such persons for the space of two years, from the time of the arrival of such goods; and that the committee of inspection are desired to publish this vote, together with the names of the owners of such goods for the space of two years from the time of their arrival.

Whereas the greatest part of the revenue arising by virtue of the acts of parliament aforesaid, is produced from the duty paid upon TEA, *and it appearing to be the determination of the ministry to continue the said duty;*

Voted, That we will each of us strictly and religiously enjoin it upon our respective families, totally to abstain from the use of tea upon *any pretence whatever*; and each of us will also earnestly recommend to his country customers and friends not to sell or use it, until the said duty shall be taken off.

Whereas John Bernard, James & Patrick McMasters & Company, Ame & Elizabeth Cummins, *and* John Mein, *most of whom being strangers in this country, have set themselves in open defiance of the body of merchants and others throughout this continent, by importing British goods contrary to the known united sentiments, of the merchants, freeholders and inhabitants in every colony:*

Therefore Voted, That they have in the most insolent manner too long affronted this people, and endeavoured to undermine the liberties of this country, to which they owe their *little* importance: And that they deserve to be driven into that obscurity, from which they originated, and to *the hole of the pit from whence they were digged.*

When these Votes were passed, a proposal was made in behalf and at the request of Messrs. *Benjamin Green* and Son, to deliver up to the Moderator the goods they had by them, which they had imported before they came into the agreement, in lieu of those which they had sold; whereupon it was voted that in case they should deliver the goods before-mentioned at any time the next day into the care of the committee of inspection, to be kept by them 'till a general importation should take place in consequence of orders sent after the first of January instant, *their* names should be obliterated from the foregoing votes. This they have since done accordingly; and now it is to be supposed they stand fair in the minds of their fellow citizens. It must here be observed in justice to these gentlemen, that they had always before sustained a very amiable character. How important then must the

non-importation agreement appear to be in the opinion of so great a body of the inhabitants of that town, when they could deliberately declare that persons of *such* a character should forfeit ALL their esteem if they persisted in the violation of it. At the same time such was the forbearancy of the citizens towards even the others who made no such proposal, that they passed the like vote in favour of any of *them*, upon the like condition, but they have not yet complied with it!

The assembly took this occasion unanimously to pass a vote of thanks to the COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION, for the constant care and fidelity which they had discovered, and to desire the continuance of their good services:—And also, unanimously to pass another vote of thanks to WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq; the moderator.—After which they agreed to "*seperate and disperse*," having conducted all these matters with DECENCY, UNANIMITY, and RESOLUTION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinguished *character in a Southern government, to his friend in* BOSTON.

"A Particular friend of mine has late advices from the other side the water, coming in a *direct* and *pure* channel from the fountain, to the following purpose, "The *only hope* the enemies of the colonies have, arises from their disunion, * at *this particular time*. Their UNION, FORTITUDE and steady FIRMNESS *at this crisis*, joined to a *well-advised* conduct, must render them IMPREGNABLE, and INSURE THEIR SUCCESS in this country. The Friends of Sir F. B——d hope that the disagreement of the Southern from the Northern colonies, *will effect the subjection of* ALL *to the legislative power of Britain. They have hardly any other hope.*"—These sentiments will, I think, explain the UNEXPECTED *proroguing of your assembly*. It is of the utmost importance, *at this very time*, LET ME REPEAT IT, to be *stedfast* and *united*."

* *It seems they have endeavoured to propagate it in England, that the colonies are not united in the non-importation agreement, which is notoriously false: The* TORIES *stick at nothing if possible, to gain their point; but their cause evidently sinks. They have had the effrontery to circulate a report in the Southern colonies, that the merchants and inhabitants of this town, have given over any further efforts to support their resolutions. We all know here, that the people of this province and this continent* SHALL KNOW *from whence the opposition, weak and feeble as it is, to the united sentiments of* ALL *the* FRIENDS *of* AMERICA, *springs. At* LEICESTER, *in this colony, not more than 50 miles from this metropolis, it has been reported, that the agreement was generally broke through by the trade here: But the sensible and spirited resolves of our brethren there, fully shews that they pay no regard to the trifling authors of such report.——The letters we daily receive from the other colonies, abundantly shew their* UNION *in the common cause of America; and the proceedings of an assembly of merchants, freeholders, and other persons of "character, reputation and property" in this town, lately published, though* injuriously *stigmatized as an* unlawful *assembly, must convince our friends and our enemies, that we abhor even the thought of deserting it.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the said Province:*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented unto me, that the CATAWBA INDIANS have lately been interrupted in their DEER-HUNTING, by sundry Persons, from a Misapprehension, that the Act passed in the last Session of the General Assembly, intitled, "*An Act, for the Preservation of Deer, and to prevent Mischiefs arising from hunting at unusual Times,*" extended to them; I DO THEREFORE THINK FIT, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Honourable Council, to publish this my Proclamation, to notify, That in and by the said Act, it is provided, that nothing therein contained should extend, or be construed to extend, to deprive the Indians, in Amity with this Province, of any Right or Privilege that they are intitled unto, by Virtue of any Treaty now subsisting between them and this Government: AND I DO THEREFORE hereby strictly inhibit and forbid, any Person or Persons whatever, to interrupt or hinder the said Catawba Indians, or any Indians in Amity with this Government, in their Deer-Hunting, for the future.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at CHARLES-TOWN, *this Twenty-ninth Day of March, Anno Domini* 1770, *and in the Tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign.*

WILLIAM BULL.

By His Honour's Command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

New Advertisements.

THE Subscriber gives Notice, that the Sale of his *Houshold Furniture* and *other Articles*, advertised in Mr. Crouch's last Gazette; is postponed 'till Monday the 23d Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, when the same will be peremptorily disposed of.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Jun.

THE Co-partnership of WILSON and POINSETT, being dissolved, by Consent, ELISHA POINSETT acquaints his Friends, those of Mr. Carne, and the Public in general, That he has fitted up a Shop in ELLIOTT-STREET, facing BEDON's-ALLEY, where he intends carrying on the BUSINESS, under the Firm of

CARNE & POINSETT,

And will be obliged to all those who shall favour them with their Custom.——All Orders from the Country shall be punctually complied with: And,

*** Boxes of MEDICINES fitted up as formerly.

Colleton-County, March 31st, 1770.

BROUGHT before me to be tolled, by ERASMUS HEATH, a bright bay GELDING, with a Star on his Forehead, about 14 Hands high, paces a little, and has no perceivable Brand. The Owner must prove his Property, within the Time prescribed by Law, before JOHN HUNT, J. P.

To be HIRED,

BY THE MONTH OR YEAR,

A very good NEGRO WOMAN,

Who can wash and iron, or attend on Children. Enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in BROAD STREET.

SALES by the Provoft-Marshal.

On Wednesday *the* 18*th Day of* April *Inst. will be sold, at public Vendue, at the House of Mr.* William Flynn, *in* George-Town, *the following valuable* TRACTS of LAND, *viz.*

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, in Craven County, on the North-East Side of Pedee-River, bounding Northward on *Mr.* Atkins's Land; Eastward on Richard Johnston's Land, and on all other Sides on the said River.

FOUR HUNDRED and SEVENTY-ONE Acres, bounding to the South-East on Mr. John Goodwin's Land; to the North-West on Mr. Simpson's Land; to the South-West on vacant Land, and to the North-East on Lynch's Creek.

FIVE HUNDRED Acres, bounding to the North-East on Land of Mr. Crosford; South-East on Land of said Crosford; South-West on Land of Mr. Logan, and North-West on Mr. Beland's Land.

FIFTY Acres in the Welch-Tract, bounding to the South-West on Land of Mr. Gillespie, and all other Sides on vacant Land.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY Acres, on the North-East Side of said River, bounding North-East on George Thompson's Land; North-West by Jeremiah Foulsom's; North-East and South-East by vacant Land, and South-West by said River.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY Acres on the Long-Marsh the South-East Side of said River, bounding South-East and South-West on Isaac Neavell's and Morris Murphy's Land, and on all other Sides by vacant Land: Which said Land was formerly the Property of MATTHEW MURPHY, Junior.

ALSO,

THAT well-known TRACT of LAND, whereon Mr. Robert Weaver keeps a Store, at Marr's-Bluff, and is pleasantly situated on said River.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY Acres, on the North-East Side of Pedee-River, bounded Southward by said River, and on all other Sides on vacant Land.

ONE HUNDRED Acres situate as above, on all Sides on vacant Land.

ONE HUNDRED Acres on the South-West Side of Pedee-River, bounded South-Eastwardly by Thomas Handlin's Land, and on all other Sides by vacant Land.

TWENTY-EIGHT Acres, bounded Eastward and Southward by Robert Weaver's Land, and South-Westward by Pedee-River. AND,

On Monday *the* 23*d Day of* April, *Instant, will likewise be sold, at the House of Mr.* Robert Weaver, *in* Marr's-Bluff,

ALL his Stock of CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS, and SHEEP, all his HOUSHOLD-FURNITURE, and GOODS; late the Property of the said ROBERT WEAVER, and sold under Execution, by ROG. PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

N. B. *The Conditions of the Sale at* Marr's-Bluff *to be Cash, before the Effects are delivered; and at* George-Town, *as soon as the Titles to the Land are made.*

STOLEN or STRAYED away from the Subscriber's Plantation, near BACON's-BRIDGE, in *January* last, a small grey GELDING, about 13 Hands high, branded 7D in one.—As he was lately bought at the Southward (judge, if not stolen) he may be about PARKER's-FERRY, making for the Southward. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward. HENRY SMITH.

LOST,

ON Saturday the 31st ult. in going from Charles-Town round the Course, and Half a Mile beyond, a small red POCKET BOOK; in which were two Bills of *Fifty Pounds* (one of them unsigned by the Public-Treasurer); and likewise a Letter directed to the Subscriber in George-Town. Any Person delivering the above to Mr. MAURICE SIMONS, on the Bay, may depend on being amply rewarded.

PAUL TRAPIER.

To be Sold or Leased,

In small Tracts, and on reasonable Terms,

TWO Baronies of LAND, one on the Head of Black-River, the other on the North Side of Pedee-River, adjoining to Catfish-Creek, both in Craven-County, the Property of NICHOLAS LINWOOD and WILLIAM BAKER, Esquires, of *London*. The aforesaid Baronies, contain large Tracts of exceeding fine Oak and Hickory Swamp, and Marsh Lands, extremely proper for the Culture of Rice, Corn, Indico, Wheat, Hemp, and every other Article to which the Climate is adapted. The Plats may be seen in the Hands of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, Deputy-Surveyor.

ALSO,

A PART of the BARONY in Granville County, known by the Name of JASPER's BARONY, adjoining Lands of Col. Heyward, and other Settlements on the Euhaws. The Plat is to be seen in the Hands of Mr. WILLIAM MAINE. Credit will be given for the above Lands, the Purchaser paying Interest, from the Day of Sale, and giving approved Security.

PAUL TRAPIER, DAVID DEAS, JOHN DEAS. } *Attornies for* Nicholas Linwood, *and* William Baker, *Esqrs.*

t. f.

September 11th, 1769.

NEW ANCHORS,

From *Four Hundred*, to *Eight Hundred & Fifty* lb Weight,

TO BE SOLD,

At TWELVE POUNDS per C. Cash, by

WILLIAM PRICE.

Who has FIVE Bales of WHITE PLAINS, which he will sell at 850 per C. upon the Cost, payable in a Bill of Exchange, or 800 per C. Cash.

JOHN M'CALL, junior,

HAVING entered upon the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, will esteem himself much obliged to those, who shall please to favour him with the Sale of their Crops. Letters, or Orders, directed for him, at his House in Elliott-Street, nearly opposite to Crouch's Printing-Office, will be punctually attended to.

THE POST for ASHEPOO, will set out on the *first Thursday* of this Instant *April* (being the 5th): All Gentlemen and others, intending to become Subscribers, are desired to send their *Papers, Letters, Packets*, &c. to the several Stations mentioned in my former Advertisement; where punctual Attendance shall be given, every *Thursday* through the Year, by the Public's most humble Servant,

CHRISTIAN SEGWALD.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

ON Friday the petition from the county of [illegible] (which is signed by near eleven thousand freeholders) was presented to his Majesty by the following gentlemen, Sir James Ibbetson, the High Sheriff, Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, Sir George Armytage, Sir William Anderson, Baronets; John-Stephenson Hall, John Sylvester Smith, Richard Wilson, Benjamin Ferrand, John Milnes, Samuel Shore, Esquires.

JANUARY 9.

A bill will be proposed by an able financier, at the next meeting of parliament, to lay a tax of five per cent. on all estates alienated from the heirs at law. This, with the intended additional duty on plate, carriages, and other articles of luxury, will enable government to take off the duties on candles, soap, leather, &c. so particularly oppressive to our poor, and detrimental to trade.

We are informed, that two thirds of a certain speech, to be delivered this day, relate only to the disorder among the horned cattle; the remainder to the pacific intentions of a great personage towards the other powers of Europe; and that no mention at all will be made in it of any petitions.

JANUARY 10.

The House of Peers did not break up till past ten o'clock on Tuesday night; and the House of Commons sat till half an hour past one yesterday morning.

As the King was returning yesterday from the house, he was followed by the mob, who kept shouting "Wilkes for ever," which his Majesty was so far from resenting, that he was observed several times to smile, considering their cries, no doubt, as more owing to the natural disposition of the people, than any possible affront meant to himself.

The Dembia, Bate, from South-Carolina to Liverpool, is ashore near Hoylake; some part of the cargo will be saved.

Monday night there was a meeting of the minister's friends at the Cockpit (as usual) previous to the opening of the session of parliament, when the number present was only *one hundred and seventy-nine*.

Monday night there was a meeting of the gentlemen *in opposition*, at the Thatched-house tavern, in St. James's-street, at which *twenty-nine new members* were present.

We hear a message is intended to be sent on Friday next, by Lord North, to a great assembly, to request they will take into consideration the most constitutional methods to be observed relative to the late petitions presented to his Majesty, from several parts of this kingdom.

It is reported that the petition of the town of Liverpoole was signed by 1000 persons, and the protest by 200 only. The whole number of freemen belonging to that place, it is said, is but 1500. It is further said, that the protest was drawn up here, and sent down to be signed.

His Majesty was attended yesterday to the House of Peers by the Duke of Ancaster and the Earl of Orford.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland were present in the House of Peers.

The Houses of Lords and Commons were both very full yesterday. In the latter, it is said, there were upwards of 400 members present.

It is currently reported, that Junius is retired to the south of France in order to spend a few weeks with the Lords Holland and Bute. The former we hear, has engaged him to settle some of his accounts, which he finds himself under a necessity of adjusting before he can conveniently return to England.

JANUARY 11.

The Honourable the House of Commons did not break up, we are informed, till a quarter before two o'clock on Tuesday night.

On a division that arose on a very important question on Tuesday, in a numerous assembly, the majority against the question was 254, and the minority for the question 138.—In a less numerous assembly on a division on a question of the same nature and tendency, the odds against the question were 89 to 36.

Lord Chatham spoke long, and with great spirit and force, and replied to the several arguments used against him in the course of the debate.

Tuesday evening several members, and other gentlemen in the opposition, visited Mr. Wilkes in the King's-bench prison.

Extract of a letter from Lincoln, January 6.

"At our masquerade ball on the 21st of last month, Captain W——s, in the character of the TIMES, attracted the notice of every one; all parties were here held up to public ridicule; the whole of his figure was, from top to toe, original, characteristic, and burlesque; on his head he wore a hat, cap of liberty, and above, a weathercock almost as tall as himself; on the front was two running horses, with a scroll, DIVORCES, and on each side two gaming tables; on the front of the cap in large characters, *I am the times*, with honi soit, qui mal y pense, above; his face was half Bute and half Wilkes; on his right breast, a crown with guineas falling out of it, under the words crown law, in gold letters; and on his left breast, one man knocking another down, under these words, club law; on his right waistcoat breast, a Scotch star, on the left, No. 45; with scrolls up his legs, thighs, coat and waistcoat pockets; on the front of his breeches, a scroll with standing forces on it, in contrast to one across his loins of fundamental grievances; with several others equally droll, in short nothing ever attempted could equal the whole."

It is said, that above 400 artificers in the clothing manufactory, have left the two counties of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire only, in the course of last summer, and embarked for North-America.

As the total loss of our American trade is most grievously felt by many thousands of our labouring artists and manufacturers in this kingdom, it is to be earnestly hoped that some effectual measures will be immediately taken to satisfy our fellow subjects in America, and restore our lost trade; for without such satisfaction be first given, there is not the least room for hoping to regain such trade. Governor Pownall, in his excellent speech, just published in the London Museum, says, "It is a fact which the House of Commons ought to be apprised of in all its extent, that the people of America, universally, unitedly, and unalterably, are resolved not to submit to any internal tax imposed upon them by any legislature in which they have not a share, by representatives of their own election. This claim must not be understood as though it were only the pretences of party leaders, and demagogues; as though it was only the visions of speculative enthusiasts; as though it were the mere ebullition of a faction, which must subside; as though it were only temporary or partial; for it is the cool, deliberate, principled maxim of every man of business in that country. They say, that while we consider the nation, the realm, the government of Great-Britain, collectively taken, *as the Sovereign*; and the colonies, *as the subject*, without participation in the deliberation, or the will, bound *implicitly to obey* the orders of their Sovereign, and implicitly to enact, register, and carry into execution, *those grants*, which we, by *our acts*, have made of their property. They say, that this Sovereign (however free within itself) is an absolute Sovereign, an arbitrary Lord; and that their obedience and subjection, without the interposition of their own free-will, is (as to the subject so stated) absolute slavery.—We have by act of parliament declared our right, and thus their apprehensions feel the effects of it. They say, that supplies are *of good will*, and *not of duty*; are the *free and voluntary act of the giver, having a right to give*, not obligations and services to be complied with, which the subject cannot in right refuse. They therefore maintain, claim, and insist upon, that whatever is given out of the lands or property of the colonies, should be given and granted by

their own all. They ſay, that the true ground of juſtice, whereon the Houſe of Commons grants ſupplies, and may lay taxes on the lands of themſelves, and their conſtituents, is, that they give what is their own, or that of others, for whom they are ſpecially impowered to conſent; that they lay no taxes which do not affect themſelves and their conſtituents; that therefore, they are not only the *proper givers*, but alſo the *beſt and ſafeſt judges*, as to the extent and mode of the gift.—But that where any legiſlature ſhall give and grant, out of land or property, in which they have no ſhare or concern; where they have no tax impoſed upon others to ſupply that gift in eaſe of themſelves and their conſtituents, the caſe labours with every effect, if not with every circumſtance of injuſtice.——Theſe being the fixed and unalterable ſentiments of our fellow ſubjects in general in America; we can have no hopes of recovering our loſt trade to that country, till thoſe acts, which they ſo greatly complain of, are annulled.

JANUARY 12.

The houſe of Lords ſat on Wedneſday night till two o'clock.

In a certain aſſembly on Wedneſday, the Duke of Grafton ſpoke near half an hour. The principal ſpeakers in the oppoſition were, Lord Chatham, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Temple, Lord Shelburne, who not only ſpoke but replied.

Mr. Burke, the ſame day, in a certain place, ſpoke near two hours.——There were thirty-one ſpeakers.

It is ſaid a motion was made laſt Tueſday, in a certain place, to enquire into ſome recent tranſactions in a neighbouring kingdom, which was, however, over-ruled, and poſtponed *ſine die*.

Wedneſday an addreſs of thanks from the houſe of Peers to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne to both houſes of parliament, was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, by the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by a ſelect number of the peers, and it was moſt graciouſly received; the addreſs of the houſe of commons was not preſented, on account of the ſpeaker's being ſo indiſpoſed that he could not attend.

The odds on Wedneſday night were 8 to 6.—A certain Duke near Charing-croſs joined the minority.

The ſpeech delivered on Tueſday, it is ſaid, has occaſioned very ſerious debates in a certain aſſembly.

We hear ſtrict orders have been given that no perſon be admitted to hear the debates in the houſe of commons.

It is ſaid, that a certain military commander, of the higheſt rank, who has ever been deſervedly a favourite with the people, has joined the minority, and declared, that "he ſhall ever look upon his conduct, during the laſt year, as the moſt reproachful æra of his life."

We hear a certain baronet told a noble Lord in waiting, on his expreſſing ſome indifference at introducing him to deliver one of the petitions, "that as it was not a petition for alms, but a petition of right, there was a great diſtinction at leaſt to be made between *civility* and *ſervility*."

We are aſſured that there were ſeveral meetings in the courſe of the laſt week, to determine whether the petitions that have been delivered ſhould be made mention of on a particular occaſion, which was carried in the negative by a great majority.

Wedneſday petitions from the following places were preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, viz. from Devonſhire, by Sir Richard Warwick Bamfylde, Bart. and John Parker, Eſq; members for the county. From Derbyſhire, by Lord George Cavendiſh, member for the county. From Glouceſterſhire, by Sir William Codrington, Bart. From Wiltſhire, by Edward Popham and Thomas Goddard, Eſqrs. members for that county. From Herefordſhire, by Thomas Foley, jun. Eſq; member for the county.

The petition from the county of Somerſet, which was preſented on Friday laſt, was ſigned by near 4000 freeholders.

The governor of Virginia, it is reported, is ſoon to be recalled; but who is to ſucceed him is not yet determined.

Yeſterday the Honourable Houſe of Commons, preceded by Sir John Cuſt, Bart. their ſpeaker, waited on the King, with an addreſs on his Majeſty's ſpeech from the throne, and received a moſt gracious anſwer.

It is ſaid that the Premier was the ſole author of a certain ſp—h; and that the meeting at the Cockpit to conſult thereon, was nothing more than a mere farce, to ſave appearances, by not too violently breaking through cuſtoms.

We are aſſured that a certain member of adminiſtration, at the above conſultation, had the audacity to find ſome fault of the ſpeech, which the Premier has reſented ſo violently, that the conſequence of it will add a patriot of importance to the oppoſition.

We hear a motion was made on Wedneſday laſt, that the diſcontents of the people ſhould be taken notice of in the a——ſs to be preſented, which was over-ruled by a very great majority.

A great man in a high department expreſſed himſelf on Tueſday laſt, "My opinion is my own, it ſhall live with me, die with me, and be buried in my coffin." Another great perſon immediately replied, "the ſooner the latter epocha happened, ſo much more happy the good people of this kingdom;" which ſudden replication ſtruck the other dumb, during the whole debate that evening.

We are informed that a certain great man in a neighbouring city has joined the minority, from whom ſuch a ſtep was far from being expected.

A perſon of great eminence in the law has joined the minority, as alſo has another great lawyer.

As the head of the law and the army diſſented from the majority, on a late occaſion, it is expected theſe two offices will ſoon become vacant. Mr. Yorke is talked of to fill up the former, and Mr. Conway the latter.

JANUARY 13.

We hear the levee-days at St. James's, are to be on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, during the ſitting of parliament.

It was the fulleſt houſe of commons on Tueſday laſt, that ever was known, on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, in the memory of man. It exceeded in number of members, above forty of any firſt day, in the moſt buſy times of Sir Robert Walpole.

Yeſterday the Earl of Chatham dined with Earl Temple, at his houſe in Pall Mall.

The patriotic Lord Camden, and his friend Mr. Dunning, are ſtill in place, and it is ſaid they will not reſign; ſo that if the miniſtry do not chuſe to have an honeſt man among them, *they muſt be turned out.*

Colonel Barré, the other day, declared in a certain place, that the miniſtry had alienated the affections of 13 millions of people.

A certain Baronet of the moſt reſpectable character, and of very great and extenſive influence, declared in a *once* auguſt aſſembly, that that aſſembly had *betrayed the rights and intereſts of their conſtituents.* This he not only aſſerted, but (on ſome very gentle animadverſion from an opponent) claiming the right of explanation, he ſaid, "Leſt I ſhould be miſunderſtood, *this houſe has betrayed the rights and intereſts of its conſtituents.*"

We hear that eleven proxies were brought on a late occaſion.

It is reported, that the gentlemen of the minority intend to make a motion for proceeding upon the redreſs of grievances, before the granting of any ſupplies, according to the good and ancient cuſtom of the conſtitution; and that, ſhould their motion be over-ruled by numbers, they intend to *ſecede*, and leave the majority to make the moſt of their places, and enjoy the applauſe and confidence of the public.

The Marquis of Granby hath gained himſelf immortal honour, by owning he had been miſtaken in his conduct laſt year: Alas, indeed, there is ſomething ſo truly noble in frankly confeſſing our errors, and amending them, that the greateſt Monarch upon earth need not be aſhamed of ſaying he had been miſtaken; for he would be ſo far from loſing any honour by it, that he would be more truly honourable than if he had never erred. No one act, during the long reign of Queen Elizabeth, gained her half ſo much glory, or acquired her the affections of her people half ſo much, as owning ſhe had been miſtaken in her meaſures, through the bad advice and miſrepreſentation of her ſervants, and moſt willingly amending them.

In a certain political club on Tueſday night, a motion was made for an amendment to the addreſs, by adding, "That they would alſo in due time take into conſideration the complaints and grievances of the people:" Which produced much oppoſition from Sir Fletcher Norton, Lord Barrington, and Lord North; this motion being ſupported by Colonel Barré, Mr. Burke, and Mr. George Greenville. Lord Barrington, in examining the remarks that had been made upon that part of the ſpeech relative to the colonies, obſerved, "that Lord Botetourt's appointment for the government of Virginia was ſo far from being diſagreeable to the inhabitants of that colony, that he was highly careſſed there by the people of every rank." Colonel Barré was very ſevere upon the preſent as well as the preceding ſpeech. Mr. Burke was diffuſive and uncommonly elegant; and in one part of his harangue, took off Sir Fletcher Norton in his manner and mode of expreſſion, as he did likewiſe Lord North. At length the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative, and the addreſs was agreed to without the propoſed amendment.

JANUARY 15.

A great man took occaſion to ſay, on Tueſday laſt, "that the company, then preſent, derived every bleſſing of the conſtitution from the *iron Lords* of old, and not (pointing to thoſe who were ſeated in a particular part) to the *ſilken ones* of the preſent age."

The Edinburgh Advertiſer of Tueſday laſt has the following apology: "We are ſorry that we cannot oblige our readers with Junius's laſt publication; if it is not treaſonable, it is moſt certainly a very ſeditious production, and calculated to make a breach betwixt the inhabitants of this united kingdom; whoſe union it will always be our ſtudy to render laſting and complete."

JANUARY 16.

On Sunday the Earl of Carliſle kiſſed the King's hand, on being appointed a Lord of the Bed-chamber, in the room of the Duke of Manchester, who has *reſigned.*

Yeſterday the Earl of Coventry alſo *reſigned* his place as one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber.

A certain young Lord, at a great table, the other day, laying too much ſtreſs on his wiſhes to uſe *violent meaſures* equally in reſpect to *Ireland* as *America*, was tolerably humbled, on being anſwered by a very venerable Peer in theſe words: "*Your lordſhip reminds me of young Surgeons, who, careleſs what pain they give the patient, ſo they can but gain experience, amputate away, inconſiderate of the loſs in life or limbs of his Majeſty's, perhaps, beſt ſubjects.* I own myſelf, in phyſic, no leſs than politics, a friend to ſoftening remedies; and if by means of a Guy there is more than a chance of curing the moſt dangerous Cancer, like that of our ſtate, it ſeems better to embrace that remedy ſo great a man found out, than patiently bear the cruel cutting and ſlaſhing of all the *chariotteer ſurgeons* in this great metropolis. Rather your lordſhip, by this hint, may diſcern *I am lenient, and do not wiſh to ſee America or Ireland ſubjected to violent remedies.*"

It is ſaid, that Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, Sir Piercy Brett, and Sir George Yonge, will *reſign.*

The ſpeech delivered by a much eſteemed Yorkſhire baronet in a great aſſembly, has occaſioned great altercation among the Miniſtry.

The evening before Lord Chatham went out of town, ſitting in company with a ſelect party, he declared his intention of going into the country the next day, as the affair, he ſaid "*was all over.*" Some friends of his interpoſing, and begging his lordſhip would ſtay a few days longer, he replied in a great paſſion, "Zounds, if it was poſſible *Truth* or *Juſtice* could prevail by their own force, I would ſtay *years* in town to do my country all the ſervice in my power; but when there is a majority for g—n—m—t on *every* queſtion, all further oppoſition would be as ridiculous, as for a *poor man* to conteſt with a *rich one*, when the diſpute was *alone* to be meaſured by the length of their purſes."

Monday a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, for appointing Peter Cheſter, Eſq; governor of Weſt-Florida, in the room of John Elliot, Eſq; deceaſed.

Monday a motion was made in a certain place, ſhewing the ſeveral advantages which muſt ariſe to this kingdom from an American repreſentation. This ſubject will, we hear, be debated at large in a few days.

We hear there are now in *London*, orders from *America*, for goods to the amount of *two millions and an half ſterling*, but with ſtrict injunctions not to ſhip any 'till the duties on Tea, Paper, &c. are taken off.

The report of a young Duke, lately come of age [Devonſhire] having declared himſelf in favour of the Miniſtry, is without foundation, as he coincides in every ſtep that his uncles have purſued.

The Duke of Bolton, it is ſaid, will reſign his place as governor of the Iſle of Wight.

We hear there were four noblemen in the Minority laſt tueſday whoſe revenues alone fall little ſhort of 200,000 l. per Ann. and that they will ſoon be joined by a fifth, with at leaſt 50,000 per Ann. more.

A correſpondent deſires to know, Whether taking the ſeals from the Lord Chancellor, for honeſtly giving his opinion, will be a rule adopted alſo towards his ſucceſſors?

JANUARY 18.

Wedneſday evening about 5 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor received a meſſage from the ſecretary of ſtate's office, deſiring, in his Majeſty's name, that he would deliver up the ſeals that evening at 7 o'clock: and accordingly, a quarter before that hour, his lordſhip, officially habited, and attended with a proper regalia, waited on his Majeſty at the Queen's palace, and *reſigned* them into his own hands.

Yeſterday the hon. Charles Yorke waited on his Majeſty at the Queen's palace, and accepted the ſeals which had before been offered to Lord Mansfield and Chief-Juſtice Wilmot.

We are aſſured, that the ſucceſſor to a certain great office ſtood out 'till nine o'clock on wedneſday night, before he would accept the office.

It is remarked, that no Lord Chancellor has retired with ſo ſmall a pittance as Lord Camden. The late Lord Hardwicke ſecured to himſelf a penſion of 4000 l. a year; and Lord Northington has now the ſame.

The allegations of a certain country phyſician were deliberated on in a great Aſſembly yeſterday.

Wedneſday the Houſe of Commons met purſuant to their laſt adjournment, and received a letter from Sir John Cuſt, their Speaker, ſignifying that, on account of his ill ſtate of health, he was unable to diſcharge that office any longer; no buſineſs was tranſacted, and the houſe adjourned 'till monday.

The reſignation of the Speaker muſt neceſſarily occaſion ſome delay; but the choice of a new one, it is ſaid, will ſoon take place, who, when choſen, is to be preſented to his Majeſty for his approbation.

The candidates for the chair are, Sir Fletcher Norton, Roſe Fuller, Eſq; Alexander Forreſt, Eſq; Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq; right hon. William Dowdeſwell, right. hon. George Grenville, Dr. William Blackſtone, and Edward Bacon, Eſq;

Another great Aſſembly has been adjourned to monday next, as it is believed, for the following reaſons:

1. *To try whether a change of weather may not affect Lord Chatham's health.*

2. *To try whether any ſort of adminiſtration can be formed to go on with, 'till the ſupplies are granted.*

3. *To try whether the Duke of Grafton could make a Chancellor, in which he has ſucceeded, by obtaining the* courtly *Mr. Yorke.*

An intimate friend of Lord Rockingham, told his lordſhip, when he was firſt lord of the treaſury, that his adminiſtration could never ſtand: *Why?* ſaid his lordſhip; *becauſe*, anſwered the gentleman, *You have Lord bute for your enemy, and Mr. Yorke for your friend.*

Lord Gower, it is ſaid, will be appointed lord privy ſeal. And, Lord Halifax, preſident of the council, in room of lord Gower.

The right hon. James Grenville has *reſigned* his poſt of one of the joint vice-treaſurers of Ireland.

Yeſterday, and not before, the Marquis of Granby *reſigned* all his places, except the regiment of Blues. And it is generally believed, that his friend General Harvey will *reſign* his poſt of adjutant-general.

Lord Willoughby de Brooke has *reſigned* his place as a Lord of the Bed-chamber.

The Duke of Beaufort has *reſigned* his place, of Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen.

The bets laſt monday, on the ſtate of the nation, were 5 to 1.

A certain patriotic Phyſician in the Weſt is, we hear, ordered to attend an auguſt Aſſembly on the 29th inſtant.

A few days before the meeting of the parliament, a ſummons was ſent down to the Earl of Huntingdon, at his ſeat in Leiceſterſhire, commanding his attendance in p———t, but his lordſhip not arriving with the meſſenger who carried the ſummons, another meſſenger was diſpatched on the ſame errand, when his Lordſhip not attending on the affairs of P———t, in obedience to the Premier's repeated commands, a third meſſenger was diſpatched the day after the p———t met, to acquaint his lordſhip, that they could do without him, and that he need not give himſelf any trouble about coming to town, as his attendance now on the K— was entirely unrequired, the premier having adviſed his r—l m——r to give the golden key to ſome other more obedient and more obſequious nobleman.

John Wilkes, Eſq; is very ill of a complaint in his bowels, at his apartments in the King's-Bench.

The Oppoſition to the preſent Miniſtry is now ſaid to conſiſt of the moſt wealthy, as well as the moſt ſenſible men in the kingdom.

Places at this time vacant—The command of the Army—Lord Privy-Seal—Maſter-General of the Ordnance—two Lords of the Bed-Chamber—one joint Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland—three Lords of the Admiralty—Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen—Solicitor-General to the King—and Counſel to the Board of Trade.

It is ſaid, *a Bill is preparing by the Miniſtry*, for the relief of the Americans.

JANUARY 20.

It is expected, that ſeveral changes in the adminiſtration will take place in council this day.

Yeſterday Lord Camden appeared at court as a private nobleman, and ſtayed but a ſhort time.

It is confidently ſaid, that the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS *will be one of the next ſubjects that is to come under conſideration of a great aſſembly.*

We are aſſured, that the D—e of G—f—n has, within theſe few days, expreſſed himſelf to a Great Perſonage in theſe words: "*Without firmneſs this nation is undone.*"

The new Lord Chancellor is dangerouſly ill of a fever, at his houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare.—The Duke of Grafton yeſterday waited upon him, but he was ſo exceeding ill, his Grace could not ſee him. The phyſician, however, came out, and made an apology to his Grace, ſuitable to the occaſion.—*Such is the effect of a violent agitation of the mind.*

Yeſterday afternoon Sir Jeffery Amherſt waited upon His Majeſty, to reſign all his employments.

On Tueſday laſt Sir Fletcher Norton waited upon the Duke of Grafton, to *peremptorily demand* the peerage for Lady Norton; which had been ſome time ago refuſed. His Grace again refuſed to aſk for it; upon which Sir Fletcher went away very much diſſatisfied; but before he had got out of the houſe, he was called back again, and promiſed to be made SPEAKER; with which, for the preſent, he is contented.

Lord Chatham continues in tolerable good health, and is in high ſpirits. He dined in town on thurſday laſt.

Sir John Cuſt, Bart. the preſent ſpeaker, is in ſo dangerous a ſtate of health, that his life is deſpaired of.

The conteſt, on monday, for a SPEAKER, will lie between Sir Fletcher Norton, ſupported by *Adminiſtration*, and Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq; ſupported by the *Oppoſition*.

We are well informed, that the office of Chief Juſtice in Eyre will be kept with that of ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons.

The patriotic and amiable Lord Camden, is preparing to retire to his country-ſeat near Chiſelhurſt. It cannot but be alarming to every thinking man, to ſee the *firſt Law Officer* of this country, and a man of his lordſhip's character and conſequence, thus attempted to be ſacrificed to the purpoſes of a Miniſter: But,

When VICE *prevails, and* IMPIOUS MEN *bear ſway,*
The POST OF HONOUR *is, a* PRIVATE STATION.

Tho' the friends of adminiſtration would inſinuate, that Lord Camden's was a *voluntary* reſignation of the ſeals, we have very good authority to aſſert, that his lordſhip *refuſed* to ſurrender his office without an *abſolute order* from his ſovereign; and that his reſignation (if it *muſt* be called a reſignation) was in ſtrict obedience to the immediate Royal Command.

In the Iriſh liſt of penſions on the civil eſtabliſhment in that kingdom, is the following article: Charles, baron Camden, 1500 l. September 11, 1756, life; to commence from the determination of his office of chancellor, to ceaſe when his ſon John Jefferys Pratt becomes one of the four tellers of the exchequer.

It is ſaid, the terms upon which Mr. Yorke accepted the ſeals, are, a penſion of 3000 l. a year, whenever he retires, or is removed; and the peerage and penſion to deſcend to his ſecond ſon.

We are told, that one of the moſt important points inſiſted on by Mr. Y—ke, in conſideration of his accepting the ſeals, was and is, that the Royal promiſe ſhould be given him, that he ſhould be at liberty to hold them ten years at leaſt; whatever might or may be his *political* conduct during that period.

Lord Chancellor Yorke enjoys a patent place for life with his brother the hon. John Yorke, of clerk of the crown in the court of chancery.

Yeſterday a patent paſſed the privy ſeal, creating the hon. Cha. Yorke a Peer of Great-Britain, by the title of Lord Morden, baron of Morden, in the county of Cambridge which was the ſame day ſigned by his Majeſty.

The ſame day the Earl of Briſtol kiſſed the King's hand, on being appointed groom of the ſtole, in the room of the *Earl of Huntingdon*, who has *reſigned.*

We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that Mr. Wilkes is in a fair way of recovery.

We hear, that the *Earl of Oxford* has *reſigned* his place of one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Yeſterday the Earl of Chatham paid a viſit to the Marquis of Rockingham, at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, where he remained in conference with the marquis upwards of two hours.—What may not the now diſtracted nation expect, from the cordial union of two ſuch men, who have only the good of their country in view,

Yeſterday his grace the Duke of Northumberland paid a viſit to Lord Chatham, at his houſe in Pall-mall, where he ſtaid upwards of two hours in conference.

It is a report which gains credit, that as ſoon as the neceſſary buſineſs is gone through, a certain aſſembly will be *prorogued*, and that the much expected buſineſs will *not* be entered upon.

*** *For Mr. Burke's Speech in Parliament, ſee the next Page.*

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The celebrated SPEECH *of* EDMUND BURKE, *Esquire, delivered to the House of Commons, on Tuesday the 9th instant, being the day of opening the present session of parliament.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

I appearing evident from the speech, which now lies before the house, that the ministers are resolved to drive the Americans to extremity, and to force this country to sheath its sword in the bowels of its own children. What else can be the meaning of calling the measures in which they have embarked, highly unwarrantable, and calculated to destroy the commercial connection between them and this kingdom? I wish they had examined their own conduct with a little more care, and circumspection. They would have found that it is their measures, which are highly unwarrantable, and calculated to ruin the trade of Great-Britain and her colonies. The Americans are only contending for an unalienable right; the right of taxing themselves, which is inseparable from every country that boasts the least degree of freedom. When they crossed the Atlantic, they did not mean to give up the rights of Englishmen. *Caelum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*

On the contrary, they shifted their abode in order to breathe a freer air, and to give a full scope to that independent, that unconquerable spirit, with which they are still animated. Will such men stoop their neck to the yoke of slavery? Will they submit to be taxed, to have their property given away, by an assembly, in which they have no voice, no representative? None can entertain so puerile a fancy, but those men who think the people of this island so tame, so mean-spirited, as to suffer their own creatures, their servants, I beg pardon, I mean the creatures, the servants of the ministry, to invade the most sacred of their rights, and to sell it for a mess of pottage.

What then can be more unwarrantable, more highly criminal, than an attempt to involve us in a quarrel with a people, who will never yield to such ignominious terms, 'till they are utterly ruined; that is, 'till we are totally undone? For I think it is universally allowed, that the richness and greatness of this nation depends upon her colonies: Her trade with other nations being inconsiderable in comparison of that, which she carries on with them. Therefore, if through the mistaken politics of our present rulers they are crushed, we must share the same fate: Force applied to them is arming the right hand against the left.

Were our right of taxation ever so manifest, which it is not, a sense of its inexpedience would deter every wise man from the exercise of it. The Americans are rather factors and servants to this island than subjects, who being on an equal footing, should bear an equal share of public burdens. They are always in debt to our merchants, because the balance of trade is vastly against them; they have therefore much of the merchants money to trade with as a capital; are entrusted with many talents, and they do not hide them in a napkin; they return them tenfold. Are they not then to be considered as labourers to our merchants, as tributaries to this kingdom? In this light they have always appeared to every man conversant in commerce; and I believe it will be found, that the greater the sums are, with which they are entrusted by our merchants, to improve their plantations and staple commodities, the greater will be the advantages, which will accrue to this nation. What then can be more impolitic than to levy by an internal tax, in the levying of which we are, through our ignorance and distance, liable to commit so many mistakes and oppressions, what must finally center among us, by the nature of our commerce? Though their seas are covered with ships, it is with our ships, our tailors, our merchandize. They all work for us; we are the masters, they the servants; and the principal part of the profit remains at least in our hands. We have every thing but the *peculium*, without which even slaves will not work.

What then shall we say to the present ministry, who, in spite of these clear and hitherto unrefuted arguments, have renewed the pernicious scheme of taxation, which was undone in the Marquis of Rockingham's administration? Were they afraid that this nation would become too powerful and rich, if she followed the conciliating, commercial plan, which was then sketched out? Or did they risk the public peace and security of the empire, for the sake of providing places for a swarm of their creatures and dependents? I will acquit them of any premeditated scheme of destruction: They did not think at all: Nature never meant them for reasoners, otherwise they would have seen that these taxes would be swallowed up by the collectors, and must therefore be doubly distressing both to the colonies and the mother country. The vast extent of the country, and the temptations thence arising to smuggling, must render such a number of collectors necessary, that, after they are payed, hardly the value of a pepper-corn will reach the Exchequer.

But what foundation was there for taxing the colonies? Did they not before pay their full quota of the public burdens? Where is the necessary or convenience of life, which they do not receive from this island? Must they not therefore pay every tax, with which these necessaries and conveniencies are loaded? Nothing is more evident. Not a single manufacture, not a single article of trade enters their ports without being charged with all our taxes: For the suppression of manufactures in that country, comprises every species of taxes in one, and makes the colonists in reality the supporters of a large share of our public burthens. But what did I say? The suppression of manufactures in that country? Alas! that once was the case, but is now so no more. There was a time, when the colonies and this island laboured mutually for each other, and pursued those objects, for which they were severally fitted by their situation and their respective improvements. Now, thanks be to the present ministry for it, they are striving to undo each other, and in a state of open rivalship. It is not the fault of administration, if they be not soon in a state of open enmity and hostility. The evident drift of this speech is to hurry us into rash and violent counsels. But I hope we have more wisdom, more knowledge than to widen the breaches, which they have made in the constitution, or to render incurable those wounds, which their folly, madness, or wickedness, have inflicted.

New Advertisements.

DANCING & FENCING.

TPIKE takes this Method of acquainting the Parents and Guardians of the young LADIES and GENTLEMEN under his Care, that he continues to teach DANCING as usual, all the Year round, at his School (opposite to *John Heard*, Esq'r's, in *Church-Street*) every THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The other Days he attends at the Boarding-Schools.

Ladies taught privately, at their own Houses.

Gentlemen instructed every Evening:——Any Set, consisting of Four Ladies or Gentlemen, may be taught the FASHIONABLE COTILLONS, at their own House.

The Use of the SMALL-SWORD taught at his School every Evening in the Week, from 5 o'Clock to 9.

N. B. His next BALL will be in the last Week of *November*, by which Time, he hopes to have a proper Room to accommodate the Company.

THOMAS GODFREY,

Surviving Partner of GODFREY & GADSDEN,

EARNESTLY intreats the Favour of those who are indebted to them, by Bond, Note, or Account, to discharge the same immediately.——Those whose Accounts were contracted in Charles-Town, will please to call and settle with Mr. THOMAS HASELL there, on or before the 1st Day of June next, at farthest. After the Expiration of that Day, all Accounts due to said Partnership, will then be put into the Hands of an Attorney, for the immediate Recovery thereof:—The Death of Mr. THOMAS GADSDEN, makes it absolute necessary to have those Concerns settled without Delay, he hopes his Friends will avail themselves of this Notice, as it will be the last. (2 m.)

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Has just imported, in the Ship LIBERTY, JOHN LASLEY, *Master, from* BRISTOL,

BEST Bridport CANVAS, and sundry other Articles: Which, with the Goods he had on Hand, makes his Assortment complete, to be sold, at his Store on the Bay, near the Vendue-House; where an Assortment of CORDAGE is lodged for Sale.

He has also, a few Bales of WHITE PLAINS, of a good Quality and Breadth, to dispose of.

THE Co-PARTNERSHIP of the Subscribers having ended with the last Month, they earnestly request all Persons indebted to them, to discharge their respective Debts immediately; and those to whom they are indebted, may assure themselves of having their Accompts settled as soon as possible,

JAMES HARVEY,
February 5th, 1770. DAVID BATY.

☞ They intreat their Country Friends to give Orders to their Merchants or Factors, in Town, to settle their Accompts for them, with all convenient Speed.

For SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE HOUSE and LAND whereon the Subscriber now lives, in Union-Street Continued: The Land is 43 and 3 4 Feet Front, and 110 deep; the House 21 by 36 Feet, with two Dry Cellars, a Piazza the width of the House, and 10 Feet deep, with a large Pantry, all in good Repair, and a Kitchen, Stable, Chair-House, &c. Those inclinable to treat for the same, may apply on the Premises, to JOHN MATTHEWS.

Who will either purchase, or take as APPRENTICES, one or two sprightly Negro Boys, to learn the Shoemakers Trade.

A Parcel of choice BOOT-LEGS Charles-Town Manufactured, inferior to none imported, which he makes at the usual Prices.

A HOUSE on WHITE-POINT, pleasantly situated, with a Garden, and Well of good Water thereto:—Also, a commodious STORE, fitted up with Shelves in LONGITUDE-LANE, to be lett, by

ELIAS VANDERHORST.

Advertisements.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 20, 1770.

WHEREAS a CHINA MANUFACTURE is now erecting in this City, where it is already proved to a certainty, that the Clays of America are productive of as good PORCELAIN as any hitherto manufactured in, and imported from England. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That all Workmen skilled in the different Branches of Throwing, Turning, Moulding, Pressing, and Handling, will meet with GOOD ENCOURAGEMENT, upon applying to G. BONNIN, or to G. A. MORRIS, Proprietors of the said Factory; and such in *South-Carolina* as are inclined to engage, will be assisted in procuring their Passages to *Philadelphia* by Mr. EDWARD LIGHTWOOD, in *Charles-Town*; also all those who are inclined to encourage this Undertaking, are requested to be expeditious in forwarding their Commands, as all Orders will be obeyed in Rotation, and the earliest executed first.

N. B. None will be employed who have not served their Apprenticeships in *England*, *France*, or *Germany*.

THOMAS WESTBURY, of St. John's, near Monck's Corner, informs me of a small light forrel MARE, with a speckled Face, short tail, no Brand, about twelve Hands high, strayed into his Pasture. The Owner must prove his Property, before JOHN REMINGTON, *J. P.*

STRAYED or STOLEN from off CHARLES-TOWN Green, a black HORSE, branded o

IL, or something like it. One of his Ears is slit, or a Piece taken off.—Whoever will deliver the said Horse to MARTHA LOGAN, in Charles-Town, shall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward.

Wanted Immediately,

A PERSON, capable of tending in a Dry-Goods Store, and can write a tolerable Hand, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer.

INFORMATION is given to me, that a dun-coloured BULL, about 8 or 10 Years old, branded *TR* in one, marked in the left Ear with a Crop, and two Slits in the right, a Crop, upper Keel, and Slit in the under Part of the Ear, was very troublesome in Mr. *Morton Wilkinson*'s Plantation near *Wiltown*, by breaking down his Fences, and other wise, that he was obliged to have him valued, and killed. Any Person claiming the said Bull, must prove his Property before me, and receive the said Valuation. JAMES STOBO.

December 27th, 1769.

STRAYED into my Field, some Months ago, a dark bay HORSE, with mealy Flanks, and branded on the mounting Shoulder TT in one, and on the same Buttock K, about twelve Hands high. The Owner may have him again, by paying the Charge of advertising, and applying to the Subscriber, on Charles-Town Neck. JOHN PRUE.

AS I intend the ensuing Season to settle in Georgia, I propose to sell my PLANTATION whereon I now live, at PONPON, St. Paul's Parish, of which, *Bee's Savannah*; containing 402 Acres more or less; adjoining 200 Acres may be laid under Water, from *Ponpon* River; Has convenient and necessary Dams and Drains, and in Quality, Convenience, and Advantage, inferiour to none on the said River; well settled, with a Barn, Machine, Dwelling-House, and other Houses; Corn Land well improved, which has usually yielded me necessary Provision. Also, a Tract of 81 Acres of Pine-Barren well timbered, a little Distant, good Road. The Purchaser may plant the ensuing Year a full Crop with 50 or 60 working Hands; and by applying to me, on the Premises, may have a valuable Bargain, on reasonable Terms.

ANDREW MAYBANK.

FOR SALE, upon Savannah-River,

ONE Third, two Thirds, or the Whole, of two new SAW-MILLS, at Ebenetzer, upon Savannah-River, with about six Thousand Acres of Land, but twenty-five Miles from Savannah, by Land, and about forty-five by Water; with Oxen, Carriages, Chains, and all necessary Tools. Also,

The Proportion of ten able NEGRO MEN, to tend the Mills, if the Purchasers chuse to have them.

There is two Hundred Acres of open and Wood Pasturage, well fenced in, a good House, Kitchen, and other necessary Buildings, all new; the Situation remarkably healthy and pleasant, and need only be viewed to recommend the Purchase.

They are not to be sold for any Fault or Deficiency in them, but for Reasons which, though urgent with the Proprietors, concerns not the Public to know.

One Third of the Purchase-Money will be required soon, for the Remainder, any reasonable Credit will be given. Enquire

JOHN MULLRYNE,
FRANCIS ARTHUR,
or JOSIAH TATTNELL.

THE Subscriber, intending to depart the Province in a short Time, desires all Persons indebted to him, to make immediate Payment; and all those to whom he is indebted, to bring in their Accompts, that they may be discharged.

March 13th, 1770. JOHN BRYAN.

A QUANTITY OF NEW

CAROLINA FLOUR,

AND

SHIP BREAD in Barrels,

Just arrived from CAMDEN, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM ANCRUM, and
AARON LOOCOCK.

STRAYED from Charles-Town, on Saturday Evening the 6th Instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, branded on the mounting Buttock R G.—Also a grey HORSE, about 13 Hands high, branded on his Rump K. A good Reward will be paid on the Delivery of the said Horses, or either of them, by DANIEL DOYLEY.

To be LETT by the Year,
Or LEASED for a Term of Years,

A PLANTATION on WADMELAW Island, containing about 350 Acres, good for Indico, Rice, and Corn, joining Lands of Dr. *Carson*, and about Half a Mile from a Landing; belonging to the Estate of Mrs. *Isabella M'Dowell*, deceased. Enquire of the Printer.

To be Lett, or Sold,

(And entered upon immediately.)

A LOT, Stores and Wharf, in *George-Town*, lately occupied by Messrs. GODFREY & GADSDEN, being in the best Situation for Trade: Also, Three other LOTS adjoining. Any Person inclinable to hire or purchase the same, may apply to CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

ALL Persons indebted to HENDERSON & DANIEL, PERUKE-MAKERS and BARBERS, are desired to settle their Accompts with Mr. Henderson, as soon as possible: And, as he finds there are many Accompts received, and no Credit given on the Books, he is determined to have his Books settled with all Speed, and leave off Partnership with Mr. Daniel. DAVID HENDERSON.

N. B. Mr. HENDERSON carries on the said Business alone, and hopes that his Old Customers will continue with him.

CHOICE JAMAICA RUM, in Hogsheads, and a few Pipes of excellent MADERA WINE, to be sold by

DANIEL BOURDEAUX.

About One Thousand Bushels of black eyed PEASE are wanted immediately. Apply as above.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Doctor JAMES REID, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment, as the Accompts of the said Estate have been long standing; likewise those to whom the Estate is any Ways indebted, are desired to send in their Accompts, properly attested, to SUSANNAH REID, in CHARLES-TOWN, or ANDREW MAYBANK, at PONPON.

RUN away about six Weeks ago, from the Subscriber, a NEGRO MAN, named JACOB, Carolina born, stout, and well made, a good deal bow-legged; large Lips, and lately had his left Toe cut off; belonged lately to Mr. *Edward Barnard*, of Augusta, ——Whoever delivers him to the Warden of the Work-House, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward; and whoever gives Information of his being harboured, so that he is taken, shall have the like Sum paid, by ANDREW LORD.

Who has a large Quantity of *Bridport Sail Cloth*, to dispose off cheap.

TAKEN UP adrift, off HOBCAW Point, a large CANOW, about 26 Feet long, and about 4 Feet wide; rows with six Oars, branded in different Places S; has two Irons on her Stern-Post for shipping the Rudder, and a Chain in her Bow. The Owner, by applying to DAVID LINN, at Hobcaw, may have her again, paying the Charge of advertising, and rewarding the Negro who took her up.

I AM informed of a black COW, branded on the Buttock IX, and marked in the right Ear with a Crop and under Keel, and a slit in the left; she has a young Calf.—The Owner may prove his Property, before HENRY SMITH.

Goose-Creek, February 22, 1770.